BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1814, [NUMBER 1119

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE OLD
MARINE GATE,
ON MONDAY THE 14TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon;
SUNDRY OLD MARINE
STORES:

CASKS, &c. also a LUGGAGE BOAT, belonging to the Honorable Company, Condemned in Survey.

The Articles, to be cleared away and paid for immediately, or resold, at the risk, and loss, of the first purchasers.

A List of the particulars, and conditions of Sale, may be had at my Office.

(Signed) G. LUKN,
Marine Store-keeper's Office,
By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Sec. Mar. Board.

BOMBAY,
4th February 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

જુના ભરીનના દરવાજા આગલ જાહેર લીલાંડુ કરીને વેચશે શીમખારને દીને તા ૧૪ મી આએ મહીનાની એ બપોરે કલાક ૧૧ નાં ફેટલોએક જુનો મરીનનો શાંમાંન તથા પીપો એ વગરે બીજો શાંમાંન બીજુ એજે નાંમદાર કંપનીની સંજોર બોટ ૧ જે શારવી કરીને દઇ કરીછે એ શાંમાંનનાં ટુપીઆ જોર વખતે પગાર કરીને લઇ જાએ ન હીતો પાછો વેચીને તેહેનુ નુકશાંન તથા બોટ પેહેલા ખરીદાર પાશેથી લેશે *

એ શાંમાંનનુ લીશટ તથા વેચવાની બોલી મી ખુશીનની હાશીશ મધે મા બુમ પરશે *

તા ૪ ફેબરીવારી ૧૮૧૪

શ્રી

ફ્યાછીનબેઘવચ્છેજે
બેછીજેષવચ્ચગીન્નોનચ્ચેષમગીનં
ઈસ્ટોવમ્બણજેતમંડ્યાચ્ચે બાસનં
બીચ્ચેપગેન ઘણીષગેજચ્ચેઠ બેસ્નેત
પાષણીચ્ચગીતાવચ્ચસ્નેઉ ઘચ્છેનતીજી
મપગી તાગીબ ૧૪ મજબગી જોંન
પ્રછગી ૧૧ ઘચ્ચપર્વ બીજેગોછીચ્છે
ઘચપબ્યા જપજ્ઞ બીચ્છેડે જેન્નપસ્નેજે
મર્ઈજ્ઞ

ભાસમચાબેચ્ચ ત્વગીતબ્બગાનમ
સનભાસનઘેબીન મપેમણીતન પુ
ન્ધં પીચ્ચેનત્યાણમેતોવ પમેબીમં
બેઈજ્ઞતેપ્રબંમબ્બગીજઘાચ્ચ પાજોન
ઘેતજ્ઞમઈજ્ઞ

જઘનછં ભાસમચીજગીસ્તન યા
ઘ વગીચ્ચપબ્યાચા મચ્ચનમગીનં ઈ
સ્ટોચચે ઘમીબંતજમબેજ્ઞ તાજી
બે ૪ મઘેબ્રેઘ્રીપજી જનં ૧૮૧૪

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, having granted Letters of Administration in the Goods of C. BLAKE, deceased, late Lieutenant in the Bombay Native Infantry, to BAPUJEE MUCCOONDJEE, Bond Creditor of the said C. BLAKE, deceased; All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 4th February 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay having granted Probate of the Will of BHICKAJEE EDULJEE deceased, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, to RUTTONBOY the widow of the said BHICKAJEE EDULJEE deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 4th February 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, having granted Letters of Administration in the Goods of MARIA THEREZA de JESUS, deceased, late of Bombay inhabitant Portuguese Woman with the Paper writing in the nature of a Will annexed of the said MARIA THEREZA de JESUS, to ANTONIO de SOUZA, one of the Nephews and next of Kin of the said MARIA THEREZA de JESUS, deceased—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 4th February 1814.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CHARLES YATES late an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Messrs. HENRY WOOLER and FRANCIS LUGRIN of that place, Merchants and Shopkeepers, all persons concerned therein, are therefore hereby apprised thereof.

Bombay, 11th February 1814.

MAJOR WARDEN, Town Major having taken charge of the effects of the late Captain Burton of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons deceased, has after paying funeral charges, and Servants wages, lodged the balance of the Estate amounting to Rupees 428-20 Four Hundred and Twenty Eight and twenty reas in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

BOMBAY,
TOWN MAJORS OFFICE,
10th February, 1814.

Advertisement.

ISOBARAM VIZLOLL, late residing in Bhimjee Ramsett's Street, within the Town Walls of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant and Merchant, and now confined in the common Goal of Bombay, and not being charged in custody on the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1812, with any Debt or Debts, Sum or Sums of Money, exceeding in the whole the Sum of Bombay Rupees twenty one thousand, eight hundred and twenty and sixty five reas (21,820-0 65), do hereby give this my second public notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an Act passed in the Fifty Second year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England, and I do hereby give notice, that a true and perfect Schedule containing a discovery of all my real and personal Estate hereafter to be Sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditors applying for the same by the keeper or Goaler or his Deputy of the said Goal or Prison.

SOBARAM VIZLOLL,

WITNESS,
M. MACKENZIE,
Marshall.

F. TOMKINS,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
THIS DAY,

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture, Plate and Plated ware, Cut Glass Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Finger Cups, Lamps, Wall and Tables hades, China and Queens ware, new Europe Carpeting and Chintz for Furniture, a few dozen of Madeira, Jamaica Rum, Gin, &c. at 12 o'clock 2 Saddle and 1 Buggy Horse, &c. &c. and a few Kegs of Pickled Salmon.

Bombay, 14th February 1814.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th FEBRUARY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE furlough granted to Ensign Taylor of the 1st, 3d, Regiment Native Infantry, by the Government Order of the 7th October 1812, and extended to the 1st ultimo, by the order of the 24th September last, is prolonged to the 1st of March next.

Whereas by the 9th Article of the Treaty of Bassein it is stipulated that "Grain, and all other articles of "consumption and provisions, and all sorts of mate-"rials for wearing apparel, together with the necessa-"ry number of Cattle, Horses and Camels, required "for the use of the Subsidiary Force, shall be entirely "exempted from duties &c." And whereas it has been represented to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that Cattle have, at different times, been attempted to be brought from the Territories of His Highness the Paishwa into those of the Hon'ble Company, under the pretence of their being the property of Officers or persons belonging to the said subsidiary force, for the purpose of evading the payment of the regular duties: the Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to notify, for general information, that no articles of the discription abovementioned, nor any Cattle, Horses, or Camels will in future be allowed to pass through Culwah or Panwell, without paying the Established duties to the Zakatdars at those stations, unless the Parties requiring to pass the same into the Honorable Company's Territories shall produce a certificate from the Officer Commanding the subsidiary Force, or the brigade at Poona, or under the signature of the Deputy Adjutant General of the said subsidiary Force, or the Brigade Major at the last mentioned station, that the stores, Bullocks Horses, or Camels which any Officer or persons attached to the said force may be desirous of passing are intended for the use of the subsidiary Force, or are actually the property of Officers or persons attached to the said force, that they fall under the provisions contained in the article above quoted, and are consequently entitled to an exemption from duties.

Bombay Castle 10th February 1814.

In consequence of Lieutenant John Wade's resignation of his appointments of Military Secretary and Aid-de-camp to the Commanding Officer of the Forces, Captain John Powell, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, is appointed to those situations from the 4th Instant.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to remove the Head Quarters of the superintending Engineer for the Northern Division of Guzerat to Kaira, and to vest the Charge of the repairs &c. to the Military Buildings at Broach, in the Superintending Engineer for the Southern Division.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

We are sorry that we have nothing in the shape of news from Bussorah; and very little of interest from the communications of the other Presidencies of India, to offer to our Readers. A few Extracts will be found in another part of our paper from the Frankfort Journals, but the only articles of much interest in them have been already anticipated by our former publications.

On Tuesday last H. M. ship Leda Captain Sayers sailed from this port, under the usual salute and carried a packet of letters for Europe. We understand, that, it is doubtful, whether this vessel will proceed to Europe or will give over the packet of letters to Captain Briggs of H. M. Frigate Clorinde at Point de Galle.

BOMBAY RACES.

On Monday last, the Second Meeting of the Bombay Races commenced, and in consequence of a late resolution, they took place in the morning instead of the evening. But we regret to state, that notwithstanding this alteration, the Booth was entirely deserted by the fair Vistors who have so often graced it by their smiles. We are at a loss to account for this defection of Patronage on the part of the Ladies of the Settlement, but we can only observe, that, it materially reduces the pleasure and interest of the scene on those occasions and we fear it will eventually tend to diminish the number of sporting characters, and the spirit of the meetings as they have hitherto been exhibited.

The first Race was for the Ladies Purse. Rupees 600, for all horses weight for age, *Heat, two Miles.*

	ft.	lb.	yrs.	Heat. 1st	2d	3d
Col. Adkin's C. A. C. Chance	8	3	4	2	3	drawn
Mr. Steward's G. A. C. Morven	8	3	4	1	2	2
Capt. Frederick's C. A. H. Mufti	Mufti bolted after the 1st mile of the 1st Heat					
Mr. Lukin's B. A. C. Ploughboy	8	3	4	3	1	1

Time of Running.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
1st Half Mile	1 5	1 8	1 4
2d "	1 10	1 10	1 9
3d "	1 2	1 2	1 7
4th "	1 2	1 3	1 4
	4 19	4 23	4 24

This was an interesting Race, Ploughboy having come in last in the first heat, and having therefore two Heats to win for the Purse. this Colt however was so much the favourite that notwithstanding this disadvantage, we heard even bets made on him against the field; the third heat was very well contested, till Ploughboy's rider got to the third half mile, when he pushed ahead of his only remaining antagonist, and kept the lead with great apparent ease to the winning post.

The next Race was for the Mallet Stakes of One Hundred Rupees each, with 100£ from the Fund for Horses carrying 8st. 7lb. *One Three Mile Heat.*

Capt. Litchfield's G. A. H. Stick to it, almost distanced
Mr. Remington's C. A. H. Khawn, - - 1
Major Hull's - B. A. H. Young Escape, 2

Time of Running,

	M.	S.	th		M.	S
1st Half Mile -	1	11	4	Half Mile -	1	12
2d - - -	1	8	5	- -	1	9
3d - - -	1	10	5	- -	1	4
				Total	6	47

This was a Race which we believe surprized the knowing ones very much, as Young Escape was so much the favourite, that we hardly heard a doubt raised respecting the event of the Race, but notwithstanding these expectations in favor of Young Escape, he was beaten by Khawn without much difficulty, who is certainly a very fine Horse and appears to have considerably improved since the commencement of this years Races.

On Thursday last, the Second days Sport commenced, and as the Racing Booth was equally deprived of the pleasure and advantages of female attraction on this day, as well as Monday, we understand it is in contemplation to alter the time of running once more to the evening, and if possible to make arrangements for keeping off the inconveniences felt from the powerfull influence of the setting Sun.

The first Race to be run, was for the Hunter's Plate of Rupees 400, from the fund for Horses carrying 10 Stone, *Heats two Miles.*

Capt. Litchfield's, G. A. H. - - - Stick to it
Major Hull's, B. A. H. - - - Young Escape

But in consequence of an unfortunate mistake Stick to it, was not ready to start at the time prescribed by the Regulations of the turf and as given out in the printed hand Bills, and Young Escape walked over the course.

The Second Race was for a Give and take Sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each, with Rupees 400, from the fund *One two Mile heat.*

Col. Arkin's, C. A. C. - Chance—Drawn at the Post
Mr. Stewart's, G. A. - Hamlet — 2
Mr. Quarrley's, G. A. H. Trumpeter — 1
Time of Running - - 4 Minutes and 20 Seconds
Won with apparent ease by Trumpeter

After this Race was over, a Bye Match was made between Mr. Remington's Forester and Major Hull's Young Escape, *One Two Mile Heat*, carrying 8st. 9lbs. each, this Race created a great deal of interest from the known speed of Major Hull's Horse in having come in second, and very near the winner of Mr. Forbes's Cup. But Forester won the Race, and did not appear to have been much pushed, though he seemed to pull hard during the first half mile.

Time of Running,

	M.	S.
1st Half Mile - - -	1	2
2d - - - -	1	9
3d - - - -	1	8
4th - - - -	1	3
	4	22

Another Bye Match was run, we believe on Wednesday last, by Mr. Remington's Forester against Captain Frederick's Mufti, the former carrying 8st. 6lbs, the latter 8st. 10lbs. and won by Forester.

Time of Running the first Heat 4M. 19s.

During the Second Heat Mufti bolted, and the Rider of Forester supposing he had certainly won the Race, began to canter his Horse; when Mufti having gained the course again came up, but Forester won the Race without appearant difficulty though if Mufti had not bolted this heat would have been well contested.

On Saturday last, the Match at Cricket which we mentioned in a former number of this paper, took place near the Church Gate between Eleven Gentlemen of the Civil Service and Eleven of the Town and Island of Bombay, &c. The first Innings on both sides was played out on that day, and the result was 14 runs in favor of the Gentlemen of the Civil Service. On Wednesday last the Match was concluded and was won by the latter Gentlemen by 54 runs: but as circumstances occurred which did not appear completely to satisfy the losing side of the decided superiority of the Winners, we understand that they have challenged the Gentlemen of the Civil Service, to play the same Match again, and this it is expected, will be played on Monday next.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieutenant A. B. Campbell, 9th Regt. Lieutenant J. H. Bellaffis, 2d Bat. 5th Regiment.
DEPARTURES.]—Capt. J. Cunningham, 7th Regt. Ensign W. V. Gleicatt, 1st Bat. 4th Regiment

We omitted to notice in our paper of last week, another instance of the respect paid by the *Bachelors Club of Bombay* to those Members who leave the Society for that superior degree of happiness, which is alone to be obtained in the marriage state. On the 28th Ultimo, an elegant entertainment was given by the Society to a very numerous party of Friends, in honour of *Mr. and Mrs. Babington*, at Mr. Stewards elegant mansion within the Fort. The party began to assemble at half past 8 o' Clock, and about 9 the merry dance commenced, which was kept up with unusual spirit till 12, when the party sat down to an elegant supper, where the delicacies of the season united with the sparkling qualities of Champaigne to gratify the palate,; whilst their spirits were enlivened by some appropriate songs from several of our best Amateur vocal performers, whose great good humour and constant disposition to please, so justly render them favorites on our Island. The dancing was afterwards resumed, and kept up until a late hour in the morning. The Supper Tables were a second time resorted to, after the Ladies retired, when a jovial crew patronized the earnest efforts of the Bachelors to gratify their Friends, by prolonging the entertainment until the morning gun summoned them to retire.

[*Bom. Gaz.*

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The attention which you have paid to the public interests in the course of this session demands my warmest acknowledgements.

The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the peninsula; the consummate skill and ability displayed by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington in the progress of these operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria, and the valour and intrepidity by which His Majesty's forces and those of His Allies have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the peninsula from the tyranny and oppression of France; and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has enabled you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

The entire failure of the French ruler in his designs against the Russian Empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the Banks of the Rhine; and though upon the renewal of the contest the Allied Armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts has nobly upheld their Military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that there exists between me and the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert; and I trust I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

I regret the continuance of the War with the United States of America.

My desire to re-establish between the two Countries those friendly relations, so important to their natural interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of Peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British Empire.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year.

It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation, whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the War with the least practicable addition to the public burdens,

MY LORDS, & GENTLEMEN,

I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the Governments of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of Parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved in its essential parts that system of Government which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the Inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain: and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom a general participation in the commerce of Countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of His Majesty's Dominions.

The tried and affectionate loyalty of His Majesty's People, the constancy which they have displayed during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burdens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions, under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that constitution which it is the first object of my Life to maintain.

In the success which has recently attended His Majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout Gratitude the hand of divine Providence. The use I desire to make of these, and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of His Majesty's People; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition, than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my allies, of a secure and honorable peace.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Seroor on the 30th January, Serjeant Major Richard Kelley, of the 1st Bat. 2 Regiment N. I. to Miss Mary Ann Griffiths.

DEATH.—On Friday the 4th Instant, in the prime of youth, aged 23 years and 6 Months Venojck the eldest Son of Dhackjee Dadajee, a well known and highly respectable Hindoo Merchant, of a consumption which carried him off in five Months from the first discovery of the disorder. While this premature loss falls most heavily on the suffering Parents, a disconsolate widow and forlorn infant daughter, are sincerely sympathized with by numerous friends in all classes of the community, who had learnt to value and esteem the superior worth and amiable disposition of the deceased. he was possessed of superior talents, and had already made a more than common progress in the acquisition of English knowledge as well as Native learning; which united to his excellent qualifications for Business must have raised him to a distinguished place amongst his countrymen, had not this fair promise been too early blasted.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.]—On Sunday the 9th current, by the Reverend Mr. Shepherd, Mr. R. Auffin, to Mademoiselle Marie Perine Le Loutre, Daughter Monsieur Gwilliam Victor Le Loutre, of the Mauritius.

On the 11th current, at the New Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. J. L. Turner, to Miss Mary Oliver.

At Agra, on the 1st current, Mr. James Whale, Conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. S. Bristow.

BIRTHS.]—On Friday last, the 14th current, Mrs. Matthew Johnston, of a Daughter.

On Monday Evening, the Lady of John Elias, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 11th current, Mrs. C. Christiana, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 13th current, the Lady of Lieutenant W. D. Playfair, of a Son.

At the same place, on the 9th current, Mrs. Chill of a Son.

DEATHS.]—At Barrackpore, on the 14th current, John, the infant Son of Captain Charles Posteous, aged three months and twenty-four days.

At Agra, on the 3d current, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bowie, Commanding that Garrison, and the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry; an Officer of distinguished zeal and approved service, whose conspicuous private virtues will long be cherished by the many Friends, who knew, that

"He lived as those would live who love mankind,
"And only felt for those he left behind."

Yesterday, Mr. J. W. D'Souza, aged 40 years.

At Terowha, in Bundlecund, on the 30th ultimo, of the Small Pox, Mrs. Joannah Belsing, of the Cape of Good Hope, in the 50th year of her age.

Extracts from the Frankfort Journals.

LONDON, JULY 27th.

The greatest activity is shewn at Woolwich in every branch of Ship building. They are building and arming frigates; those of a superior rate. The Achbar constructed in India of Teak Wood, has been equipped on a new plan, it carries 64 guns; several large frigates have already gone out of the river.

Washington, extract of a letter dated 18th May.

I met General Hamilton who had just been at Baltimore; he is going immediately to Norfolk, in consequence of the arrival of an express, bringing the news of the enemies fleet in the bay of Lynhaven being considerably increased. It is said to be 25 or 27 sail, but according to more exact accounts it amounts to 35 sail. This town as you may suppose is in great agitation.

LONDON, JULY 28th.

Admiral Keith has informed the Admiralty that His Majesty's ship Britannia captured on the 3d of this month off Bordeaux, the American Corsair Joel Barlow proceeding from Charlestown to France.

It had been generally believed that Admiral Warren had ordered all the American Ports to be blockaded from Rhode Island to the Mississipi. This is not true. The proclamation of the Admiral concerning the blockade of the American Ports is dated from Bermuda 26th May; the blockade according to this order applies only to Charlestown, Port Royal, Savannah, and the Mississipi. The American Corsairs continue to infest the coast of the Hebrides.

A new creation of Peers will take place immediately which is not to exceed 8 in number.

LONDON, JULY 30th.

It is believed that Government will soon be assisted by the talents of Mr. Canning; some of the public prints name him as First Lord of the Admiralty, others with more appearance of probability, state that the arrangements relative to the situation he is to hold are not yet concluded.

Extract of a letter from Malta dated 19th June.

The number of deaths in this Island, has been from 30 to 40 daily, but for some time past it has not amounted to more than 19, yesterday 28 persons died and 25 fell sick.

To add to our calamities we have no communication with Sicily.

LONDON, JULY 31st.

We are assured that all political connections between Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning are at an end.

A ship of the line named "The Lord Nelson" is to be launched immediately from Woolwich: it is pierced for 120 guns, and will carry besides 24 carronades. It is the strongest vessel ever constructed in the English Docks.

LONDON, AUGUST 7th.

It is thought that the English troops destined to the Baltic will form the garrison of Stralsund, and will be the reserve of the Swedish army.

The 76th and 84th Regiments have just embarked for the Peninsula.

Passengers arrived on a cartel from New York, state that Admiral Warren had disembarked on the Isle of Guernsey near Norfolk with 2500 men, and that he had been obliged to re-embark his forces quickly, he has effected nothing at present. The blockade was notified at Washinton the 27th June.

It is said that the Court of Directors of the East India Company, have made observations against the nomination of Mr. Wallace to the Government of Madras.

The convoy destined to English America, sailed on Friday last from Falmouth to the number of 100 sail under the escort of the Albion of 74 guns, 8 frigates and a corvette.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 24th.

The Medical College at Stockholm, has discovered that the leaves of Potatoes dried to a certain degree, produce a Tobacco much superior in smell to that of common Tobacco. The King has therefore ordered the cultivation of Potatoes to be favored by every possible means.

PARIS, AUGUST 9th.

His Excellency the Minister of Worship, having transmitted to his Majesty the wish of the Municipal council at Nantes to erect a Monument to M. Duvoisin in the Cathedral of that city, His Majesty has considered that the Bishop of Nantes the most enlightened priest in the Empire, the most distinguished Doctor of the Sorbonne, might be ranked with those Bishops of the Gallican Church who have been the most celebrated. No one was more full of the true spirit of the Evangelists; no one knew better how to respect the rights of Sovereigns and to distinguish the true rights of the Church from the abuses of the Court of Rome; which caused so much confusion during ages of ignorance. If all Theologians and Bishops had known as well the true spirit of Religion and had been as well informed and candid, neither Calvin nor Henry 8th would have never formed a Sect and the whole world would have been Catholic.

His Majesty therefore has deigned to make it known by a dispatch dated Dresden 17th July to his Excellency the Minister of Worship, his intention, that a Monument to the Memory of this worthy prelate should be raised at the expence of the Imperial Treasury, in the Cathedral of Nantes.

Searches have been lately made on Mount Cotylius, in Arcadia, by a Society of Artists and amateurs of different Nations in order to discover the remains of the temple of Apollo. They have found the frieze of the inside of this temple quite entire, and without any serious damage. The Frieze is 96 Inches high and is covered with bass relievos in marble of 100 figures. The subject of these is two fold 1st, A combat of Amazons with Greek Warriors is represented containing 53 figures. 2ndly 47 other figures represent the combat of the Centaurs and Lapethes at the marriage of Pirithoüs. According to Pallsamas this temple was built by Jetinas, who under Pericles erected with Calicrates, the Parthenon at Athens about 2300 years ago.

COPENHAGEN, AUGUST 3d.

The latest English Papers mention that very serious debates had taken place in both houses of Parliament on the unworthy conduct of the English Ministry with regard to this Court.

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COPENHAGEN, AUGUST 9th.

England and Sweden have now, it is said, proposed to our Government. to give up all their pretensions to Norway on condition of its entering into an alliance with these two powers; but the King has refused to listen to the proposition.

COPENHAGEN, AUGUST 14th.

Our Gazettes publish the debates which have taken place in the English Parliament, relative to the treaties with Russia and Sweden. The following is an extract.

HOUSE OF COMMONS JUNE 14th.

Mr. Ponsonby, states that he had before expressed, that he considered it his duty to move for the production of the treaty between Sweden and Russia with regard to what relates to Sweden. He however desires to inform Ministers that he has other points to propose in case Lord Castlereagh should not think fit to make these eclaircissements. First he would wish to know the sums paid to the King of Sweden, or on his account as well as the day of each payment and the day the Swedish army *landed* on the continent (An expression used in the treaty but which he should not have chosen considering Sweden as part of the continent.) He would wish to know on what day the King of Sweden had landed. a battle had taken place close to Hamburgh according to the accounts of the French General, in which several Danes were found on the field of battle. It was now decided that Denmark had declared for France, because according to all appearance, measures agreeable to the views of that Government had not been employ'd. He would not risk saying what those views were; But to Judge from the treaty with Sweden, it was necessary to learn what had passed when the Danish Minister came here with pacific projects, which he could not accomplish; it was now evident that Denmark had taken efficacious and energetical measures against the allies. Mr. P. hoped the noble Lord would consent to present such Papers as might shew what had brought about this state of things. The clause of the above treaty being not only to recognise Norway being taken possession of by Sweden, but to assist her with our naval force, the end of such a clause must le to increase the hatred of Denmark against this country. Mr. P. concluded by proposing the address.

Lord Castlereagh answered, that the papers above mentioned not having been asked for, with regard to deliberations according to the order of the day, he could not enter on more details regarding this subject than was necessary. He believed that these papers were not in any way necessary to judge better of our treaty with Sweden. None of the advances made by England to Denmark, even had they been admissible could have hindered the conclusion of the treaty of the 3d of March, therefore it was independent of all considerations relating to these advances. Every Hon'ble Member might speak on the proposed cession of Norway and judge of the general state of things. Some points of the negotiations with Denmark were too delicate to be communicated to that part of the treaty, which concerns the disembarkation of a stipulated number of troops. He could desire, that the treaty between the Emperor of Russia and His Majesty be communicated to the House in case such a document existed. To conclude he demanded a copy or extract of the correspondence between the Ministers of his Majesty and the King of Denmark.

Lord Castlereagh continued, that as to what concerns the correspondence between his Majesties, Ministers and the Court of Denmark, he is not prepared to communicate it to the House. As to the treaty with Russia, none of the kind Mr. Ponsonby imagines exists. As to the other points, he saw no difficulty in submitting to the House the account of the sums advanced to Sweden and the date of the disembarkation of the Swedish troops. The treaty between Russia and Sweden not having been published by either of the contracting parties, it would be a delicate thing to present a copy of it to the House, but without communicating the treaty, The substance might be made known and all the details necessary for the Debates of the House.

JUNE 15th.

Mr. Ponsonby rose and proposed an address to the Prince Regent, requesting, the copy or an extract of the letters and communications in the course of this year between Great Britain and an accredited Minister of Denmark. The treaty of Sweden, ought, it was said, to insure the independence of the North of Europe and one of the conditions tended to abandon Norway to Sweden. It was notorious that a Danish Minister came a short time ago to London and that France had declared in an authentic document, that we had offered Denmark a part of the maritime departments of France in Germany, amongst others Hamburgh and the other Hanseatic towns.

Lord Castlereagh could not consent to the proposed address.

Mr. Ponsonby demanded all the papers of the current year, since it was probable there had been communications, previous to the 3d March. It was, he said, necessary to know what effect this treaty had since had in Denmark. In the communication of these papers there could be no danger to fear, for Russia, Sweden, Denmark or even England, these contents being already known by all these powers and Denmark having now decided on throwing herself into the arms of France. The House must know the facts officially, and he thought the Noble Lord owed it to himself to expose them.

Lord Castlereagh replied, that he could not make known, what was of a delicate nature, without explaining the motives at the same time. There was a vast difference between the publicity of negociations and that of details and of circumstances. If the point concerning Norway should become an object of discussion, he was ready to defend that point.

Mr. Horner demanded what communications had been made before the 3d of March.

Lord Castlereagh answered, there was one on the 25th of February, which was entirely inadmissible. But had it been of another nature, it would not have been acted upon, as the conclusion of the treaty with Sweden would have prevented it.

The address proposed by Mr. Ponsonby was rejected.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Lord Bathurst, principal Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Governor Prevost Kingston 3d June 1813.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the 27th of last month, the enemy succeeded in effecting a landing at about two miles from Fort George under the protection of the fire of his flotilla and batteries with forces so superior to those we could bring together, that notwithstanding the most courageous resistance on the part of his Majesty's troops under Colonel Vincent, this officer could not maintain his position on this frontier: and has been forced to retire with all his army which he had withdrawn from Chippawa and Fort Erie to the entrance of the Lake. Your Lordship will see from the report of Colonel Vincent that this part of the frontier was not abandoned until the forts and batteries were destroyed and such ammunition as could not be carried away.

I have much satisfaction in announcing that notwithstanding the unequal contest so long and so bravely sustained by a handful of troops against overwhelming enemies—the army has not been considerably weakened by its loss, and that it was able even to retreat without being molested by the enemy to a position at the entrance of Lake Ontario, which Colonel Vincent will endeavour to hold until circumstances oblige him to retreat further. Thinking that the appearance of the fleet under Commodore Sir James Yeo, before the position occupied by Colonel Vincent, might release the troops, I caused the rest of the 8th Regiment to embark to the number of 200 men with whom, and supplies of clothes, ammunition, and provisions the fleet has sailed this morning.

Yesterday the enemies flotilla was seen retiring into Port Sacket. It has been no doubt forced into this port by the attack which has been made.

I yesterday received confirmation of this fact, from a messenger who brought me one of our wounded officers, who said that all the naval stores in Port Sacket, were burnt, on the day of the attack.

I have the honor to be &c.

G. PREVOST.

PETERSBURGH, JULY 15th.

On the 20th and 29th June, 69 merchant ships of which 58 were English entered Cronstadt.

The town of Smolensko had determined during the life of Prince Krutusow, to make a present to him of the Image of the Mother of God, with this inscription "*The town of Smolensko to the Prince of Smolensko.*" The death of this General has prevented the execution of the plan in consequence of which the Image is preserved in the Cathedral of Smolensko.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

Admiral Warren entered the Chesapeake, when our latest news left America.

An anonymous letter informs us that the Toulon fleet consists of 22 sail of the line, 6 of which carry 120 and 130 guns and from 10 to 12 frigates.

We hear from Norfolk, 21st May that on the 15th of April the fortress la Mobile surrendered to the army of the United States, under the command of General Harrison, this fortress is within the limits of Louisiana acquired by the United States, and it has been kept under various pretexts from that day to this.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 12.

Copy of a letter from General Dearborn to the Minister of War,

Head Quarters, Fort St. George, June 6.

SIR,—I received this evening an express from the entrance of the Lake bearing the news that our troops, commanded by General Chandler were attacked at 2 o'clock this morning by all the English and Indian forces, and that by a strange fatality, though our loss was small (not exceeding 30 men) and though the enemy were compleatly defeated and driven from the field of battle, the two brigadier Generals Chandler and Winter were made prisoners. They had advanced to reconnoitre the position of a Company of Artillery when the attack commenced. It is said the English General Vincent was killed. Colonel Clarke was mortally wounded and has fallen into our hands with 60 prisoners of the 42d Regiment: the loss of the enemy is 250 men. He has sent a Messenger to demand permission to bury the dead. General Lewis accompanied by Brigadier General Boyd is going to take the command of the Advanced troops.

LONDON, AUGUST 7th.

The Plover of 18 Guns, from St. Lawrance whence she sailed the 1st of July has arrived at Plymouth. At the time of her Departure. Nothing new had happened in Canada since the transmission of Sir G. Prevosts last dispatches. General Rothenburgh had the command of the province and General Sheaffe that of lower Canada. Sir James Yeo had continued fortunate on the Lakes and had taken some Magazines.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

February 2d Arrived, ship Euphrates, Capt. P. Mearing, from Bengal and Madras.

Ditto 10th H. C. Cruizer Ternate, Capt. Henry Davidson, from Cranchy.

February 3d, Sailed H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. James Arthur, on a Cruize.

Ditto 4th ship Sullimany, Captain Robert Suxpitch, to Bengal.

Ditto 6th H. C. Cruizer Mornington, Captain James Jeakes, to Bushire.

Ditto do. Grab ship Lovely Fish, Captain John Naine, to do.

Ditto 8th H. M. ship Leda, George Sayer, Esq. Capt. to Point de Galle.

CALCUTTA.

JANUARY 21st 1814.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Not any intelligence of the actual departure of the Stirling Castle from the Coast, had reached us at a late hour yesterday.

The ship Fleetwood, Capt. Green, quitted Kedgeree for Penang, on the morning of our last publication, as did also an Arab vessel, for Muscat.

Two outward bound brigs passed Kedgeree on the 18th instant, names not ascertained, when the report of that day was despatched.

We are informed that a merchant vessel of the burthen of 450 tons, was launched early this month at Chittagong, from the yard of Mr. White;—she was named the Kent.

The Hon. Company's ship Devonshire is under orders to sail with a part of the troops proceeding to the eastward, and (it is stated in the Wednesdy's paper) that the undermentioned vessels are also engaged by government for this service:—

The Barrosa, from the Isle of France, is considered overdue.

(Friday, the 14th of January)

REMAINED AT SAUGOR.

Hon. Company's ships Moffat, Streatham, Vansittart, General Kyd, William Pitt, Marchioness of Exeter and Devonshire; and ship Friendship.

ARRIVALS AT SAUGOR AND KEDGEREE.

January 15.—Ship Union, Captain R. Hall, from the West Coast; left the 12th ultimo.

Ditto 16.—Not any arrival.

Ditto 17.—Ship Ann, Captain Bermont, from Batavia, the 19th ultimo.

Jan. 18.—Portuguese ship Carmo, Captain ———, from Mocoa, the 28th of November.

Ditto 19.—Hon. Company's ship Nearchui, Charles Court, from Prince of Wales Island, and ship Eugenia, from ditto.

DEPARTURES OUTWARD FROM KEDGEREE.

January 15.—Ship Betsey, Captain W. H. Bennet, for Columbo.

Ditto 16.—Arab ship Hydrosy and Samdany, Nacodas, for Cannanore: ship Resource, Captain Henderson, for the Isle of France.

Ditto 17.—Ship Lady Flora, Captain William Knox, for England: brig Gloster, Capt. Carnegy, for Penang: brig Juno, Captain Baily, for Penang: ships Furta Romany, Nacoda, for Madras, and Mulljbux, Nacoda, for Tellichery.

Ditto 18.—Ship Batavia, Captain Mayne, for Bombay.

Ditto 19.—Brig Ganges, J. Robinson, for Rangoon; Portuguese brig S. Antonio, T. E. Africo, Antonio de Arunda, for Mozambique: ship Alexander, William Harris, for Bussora: ship Ruparel, J. C. Decosta, for Bombay, and brig Bee, A. Haynes, for Penang.

VESSELS AT SAUGOR, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

Hon. Company's ships Streatham, Devonshire, General Kyd, William Pitt, Moffat, Vansittart, Marchioness of Exeter, and ships Friendship, Furry Romany and Lady Flora.

MADRAS.

JANUARY 27, 1814.

On Tuesday last the Honorable Company's Ships Hugh Inglis, Captain Fairfax, Lord Melville, Captain Crabbe, and Carnatic, Captain Swinton, arrived in the Roads having left the Bengal River on the 6th instant, and taken in cargo on the Coast.

PASSENGERS.

By the Hugh Inglis, Captain James Fairfax.

To Europe, from Bengal: Mrs. M. A. Ewart, and Master Henry Larkins Ewart; G. C. Cary, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.—To Vizagapatam: Mrs. Bryce and Miss Mary Ann Bryce.—To Fort St. George, Mrs. Simons and Lieutenant Colonel J. Simons of the Madras Establishment.—Mrs. Colin Smith, Mrs. Woodcock, Miss Smith; Masters A Woodcock, J. Woodcock, and W. Woodcock.

By the Lord Melville, Captain James George Crabbe.

To Europe, from Bengal: Robert Alexander, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Est.—To Fort St. George: Lieutenant Rand, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry on the Madras Establishment; Cornet Charles Ord Mason of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, Eliza Ayres.—Mr. Mathews.

By the Carnatic, Captain J. W. F. Swinton.

To Fort St. George: Cornet Ambrose De L' Etang, of His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Hughes of the 20th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.—John Parke, Esq. Civil Service; J. Bernard Metcalfe, Esq. Civil Service; Lieutenant E. Richardson, 10th Native Regiment.

The Packets by the Wellington, Princess Charlotte, and Union, will be closed this afternoon at 4 o'clock; but after Packets will be opened for these Ships.

Calcutta Intelligence.

JANUARY 24th,

No further communication from Europe, nor any foreign intelligence of the least interest, have reached this Presidency since the date of our last regular number. The only arrival noticed in the Kedgeree report received yesterday, is that of the Country ship Borneo, after rather a tedious passage from the West Coast of Sumatra. The long-expected ships Barrosa and Portsea, are still unaccounted for; and it is now conjectured, that the former has gone to Madras.

A ship named the Eliza, arrived in the river on Friday from New South Wales; but brings no public news.—The Eliza sailed from Calcutta on the 30th of March 1813, arrived at Bencoolen on the 30th of April, and sailed from thence again on the 5th of the ensuing month, in prosecution of her voyage to Van Diemen's Land. On the 24th of June, while in the river Durwent, she experienced a most violent gale of wind, by which her top-sails and fore-sail, (being all the sails that she had set, and those close-reefed,) were blown away. And it was only by the great exertions of a part of the crew, that the ship herself was enabled to clear the land, and that her block and cargo were saved from total wreck. The Eliza reached Port Jackson on the 4th of July, and sailed from thence on her return to Bengal in September. The markets in that quarter, continued greatly overstocked with Indian produce.

Since our last, the Portuguese ship Carmo has entered the river from China, and brings advices from that quarter, to a date about three weeks later than those by the Philippa. It would appear, that the matters in difference between the Committee of Supracargoes

and the local government of Canton were ſtill unadjuſted, when the Carmo ſailed. and that no cargo had yet been landed from any of the Company's ſhips. Private trade, however, was conducted as uſual, having ſuffered no interruption from this ſtate of affairs.

We have no account by the Carmo, of any change worthy of notice, in the ſtate of the markets to the eaſtward.—Treaſure, to the amount of about ſeven lacs and an half of Dollars, is ſaid to have been tranſmitted to Calcutta by the Carmo, beſides remittances in Government bills to a large extent.

The rumours which had prevailed at Macao, reſpecting the preſence of an American ſquadron in the eaſtern ſeas, appear to have entirely died away.

We have, already had the mortification to announce the total loſs of the ſhip Lady Rollo of this port, on her return from a trading voyage to the Moluccas. One of the Seacunnies, who eſcaped from the wreck, and arrived in Calcutta about a fortnight ago on a veſſel from Batavia, has at length been found and states on his examination, the following circumſtances; viz.

"The Lady Rollo remained about a month at Amboyna, and then returned to Timor. At that port ſhe remained about five or six days and then proceeded to Timor Koopayn, where ſhe remained abont five or six days and then left it. About the month of September last, about 6 o'clock A. M. and when we were about 2 or 3 days ſail from the Island of Narrain Tokar, and out of the ſight of land, the brig took the ground, and continued in that ſtate till about 12 o'clock, when ſhe was got of; and in the courſe of an hour after, ſhe again took the ground, and after every exertion was uſed by endeavouring to tow her off with her boats and otherwiſe, Captain Sinclair on the following morning deſired all hands on board to leave her; which being done, he ſet the wreck on fire, and burnt her up, with her cargo and all things on board, including clothes and all the ſtores, with the exception of the clothes we had on, a bag of rice and a keg of water, and ſome few common neceſſaries which we took with us. We then proceeded in the boats of the Brig, for the firſt land; and, after 6 or 7 days ſail, we arrived at the iſland of Damma."

JANUARY 19. 1814.

Late letters from the Iſle of France inform us of a retrenching plan, originating with Lord Bathurſt, having been carried into effect in the Colonial eſtabliſhment of the two Iſlands. Every ſcheme of reform, however advantageous to the Public, muſt in ſome degree injure the proſpects of many individuals, who have by long poſſeſſion learnt to view their fortunes as reſting on a permanent footing. We accordingly find, that this arrangement has ejected many reſpectable perſons from their former ſituations, and materially curtailed the allowances of thoſe ſtill in office. To fill up places in the new eſtabliſhment, ſeveral perſons have arrived from England, while others are daily expected. Among thoſe we obſerve the following:—Sir Robert Barclay to take charge of the Revenue Department, with a ſalary of 1500*l.* per annum, and 1000*l.* for the office eſtabliſhment; no per centage to be allowed. Mr. Theodore Hook to be Treaſurer. Captain Webſter, of the Madras Eſtabliſhment, Pay Maſter. Captain Dick, Auditor General, and his brother, Aſſistant do. for Bourbon—Seveal Clerks, at 100*l.* a year—A new Police Eſtabliſhment, with ſeveral Officers on 80*l.* a year. Mr. Teeſdale's allowances, as Collector of Cuſtoms, to be 650*l.* a year, with two per cent, commiſſion on collections.—Thoſe of Mr. Power, Collector of St. Divis, 600*l.*—thoſe of Lieutenant Royer, of the Royal Navy, 300*l.* with 630*l.* office allowance.—Mr Langford Aſſistant to Mr. Teesdale. Colonel Greville to be Collector at St. Paul's.—Mr. Collier his Aſſiſtant. The Hon'ble Mr. Byng, Chief Secretary, has not yet reached the Mauritius. Mr. Telfair's preſent appointment is that of Curateur des biens vacants. Captain Waugh, Mr. Stokes, formerly Receiver General, and ſeveral others are at preſent not employed. The loſs in Colonial allowance to General Campbell, the Commander in Chief, according to the newly organiſed regulations, is ſaid to amount to 8*l.* per diem.

The undermentioned country ſhips have been engaged by Government for the purpoſe of conveying to Prince of Wales's Iſland, Malacca, and Fort Marlborough, the troops proceeding to relieve the detachments ſerving at thoſe places, and to bring the latter back to Bengal:—

Troubridge,	- - - - -	Capt. A. Barclay.
Cambridge,	- - - - -	—— Touſſaint.
Emma,	- - - - -	—— Garden.
Lady Barlow,	- - - -	—— J. Bean.
Lord Minto,	- - - - -	—— A. Turner.
Argo,	- - - - - -	—— J. Mackey.
Auſpicious,	- - - - -	—— Haram.
Lady Sophia,	- - - -	—— F. H. Bean.
General Browne,	- - - -	—— Kilpatrick.

The Hon'ble Company's ſhip Devonſhire, Captain Murray, is ordered to proceed alſo on the foregoing ſervice.

Theſe ſhips are expected to leave the river in all this month.

The new ſhip Jane, Captain Brown, has been engaged by Government to carry ſtores to the Cape of Good Hope.

JANUARY, 21ſt 1814.

THE PRESIDENCY.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-day. The Queen of England's birth day, being always obſerved by the Britiſh Court on the 18th of January. the ſame was alſo celebrated at this preſidency on Tueſday laſt; at day-break the troops in garriſon were drawn out on the eſplanade, between the Fort and Chouringhee,—the line facing to the eaſtward, and the ground in front being kept by a portion of the native militia; the body-guard was on the right of the line, then a ſaluting battery from the Honorable Company's artillery, His Majeſty's 24tth Regiment of Foot was next, and ſeveral companies of Sepoys belonging to different corps formed the left of the line; preciſely at ſun riſe His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General arrived on the ground, and was received with a ſalute of nineteen guns,—the ceremony was the moſt ſuperb that has been witneſſed for years in Calcutta, and the following will be found to be a correct deſcription of the order in which His Lordſhip's family, ſtaff, and retinue entered the area in front of the line.

Detachment of the Body Guard.
His Excellency's Groom
mounted on a beautiful Engliſh Horſe, and leading a Charger richly capariſoned.
Two other led Horſes.
Several Staff Officers.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL & COMMANDER IN CHIEF; dreſsed in the full uniform of a Britiſh General, and mounted on a Grey Charger, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, attended by the whole of the general, and by His Lordſhip's perſonal Staff.

RUNNING FOOTMEN.

THE STATE CARRIAGE,
(drawn by ſix Horſes richly capariſoned, and driven by His Lordſhip's State Coachman) in which was the RIGHT HON'BLE THE COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN AND MOIRA, &c. &c. &c. followed by three other ſuperb Carriages, with their Excellency's Family and Attendants.

DETACHMENT OF THE BODY GUARD.

A number of native Servants of State were in attendance on the ground, and added conſiderably to the magnificence of the ſcene; after a general ſalute, His Lordſhip paſſed along the line from right to left, and on reſuming his ſtation in front, the Review proceeded in the following order:—

ROYAL SALUTE FROM THE ARTILERY.
Vollies of ſmall arms.
Flourish of Trumpets.
Vollies of ſmall arms.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
(By the Band)
Vollies of ſmall arms.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

The line then broke into open column of companies, and paſſed the General in ordinary time; after the third wheel had been completed, the companies marched in quick time to reſume the line. and His Excellency advanced uncovered, and expreſſed to the General commanding at the preſidency, his entire ſatisfaction at the appearance and behaviour of the men; and he was further pleaſed perſonally to complement the Colonel of his Majeſty's 24th Regiment, on the admirable ſtate of diſcipline of his particular corps:—His Lordſhip then left the ground, under another ſalute of nineteen cannon, and thus terminated this brief, but intereſting military ſpectacle. The morning was rather unfavorable to the occaſion, and the ſpectators were therefore not ſo numerous, as might otherwiſe have been expected.

The Britiſh enſign was kept flying throughout the day, in Fort William, from the ramparts of which, a royal ſalute was alſo fired in honor of the day, at 12 o'clock. and in the evening, there was a grand ball and ſupper at the Government Houſe.

The decorations in the interior of the Government Houſe, were at once claſically chaſte and elegantly executed; the chalking on the dancing room, and the large ſouthern hall. (which, we believe, was executed by Mr. Woollaſton,) attracted particular notice; the King's and Honorable Company's arms were the chief deſigns; on the ſupper tables appeared ſeveral new and appropriate ornaments. ſuch as armorial bearings temples, warlike trophies, emblems, &c. &c. &c. executed by the ſame artiſts, and on the whole, this fête was every way worthy of the occaſion, in honor of which it was prepared.

PENANG.

In the courſe of yeſterday we received a ſeries of Penang Gazettes, from which we haſten to ſubmit to the readers of the Poſt the following ſummary of the only articles of novelty they contain:

The ſecond ſeſſions on the Iſland commenced on the 2d ultimo, before the Governor, Recorder and the Hon'ble W. E. Phillips, and after a ſuitable charge from Sir Edward Stanly, Knight, (the Recorder) ſeveral priſoners were put to the bar, to take their trial for the murder of a Chineſe; they were however acquitted by the Petty Jury: on the 6th of December the Court reſumed its ſittings, and thn following caſes were decided:

Cheekeey, for the murder of Thomas,—not guilty.

Cheeing, for an aſſault, guilty—remanded.

Tannoo and Jugmohun. for the murder of Boongha Malore,—manſlaughter.

John Walch, for aſſaulting and wounding his comrade, Patrick Mayres,—common aſſault.

Abraham and Shabun,—the former guilty of great larceny,—the latter receiving ſtolen goods.

His Majeſty's ſhip Volage, with the Phillip in company, got under weigh on the 3d December, bound for Madras; and the ſhip Eugenia, Captain W. Scott, arrived at Pennang, on the 7th of the ſame month, from Java and Malacca, having a paſſenger from the latter port, Major Farquhar, commandant thereof; the Major landed the following day, under the uſual ſalute. By General Orders iſſued from Fort Cornwallis, on the 16th of December, the deſignation of Major Farquhar had been altered to that of "Reſident and Commandant at Malacca."

The Honorable Mr. Petrie, had invited his Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's officers to breakfaſt and dinner, on new year's day.

Improvements at Botany Bay.—From the tables of reports taken by order of the Governor in February 1810, the horned cattle belonging to the crown at Sidney were bulls 18 cows 1,673, oxen 1,818; ſheep, male, 211, females 573; horſes, male, 58, females 21.—The number of acres cultivated by ſettlers at Sydney and in its vicinity were as follows 2,605, paſture 20,949, total 23,554; the number of horſes, was males; 41, females; 143; bulls 84, cows 1,678, oxen 951; ſheep, males 1,261, females 2,432.—At Paramatta, acres fallow 4,791, paſture 36,020, total 41,814; horſes 152, mares 201, bulls 79, cows 1,994, oxen 1,263; ſheep, males 6,826, females 10,861.—At Hawkesbury, acres fallow 5,214, paſture 18,538, total 28,752; horſes 190, mares 217, bulls 32, cows 1,005, oxen 300, ſheep, males 2,951, females 8,203.—The number of goats in the whole colony was, males 469, females 1,263; of hogs, males 4,762, females 4,230.—At Norfolk island, the horſes were males 3, females 7; bulls 28, cows 29; ſheep, males 971, females 2,078; goats, males 85, females 78; hogs, males 850, females 224.—At Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town belonging to the crown, were, horſes 20, bulls 214, cows 815, oxen 187; ſheep males 1,056, females 2,008; goats, males 184, females 295.

Many worthy people are prognoſticating for the thouſandth time, the immediate commencement of the millenium! God forbid that we ſhould diſcourage follies which are innocent and comforting; but we have no forgotten the hundreds of poor creatures who, twenty years ago, were deluded by the phanfaſies of Brothers. Perſuaded to ſell their fixed property to the firſt bidder; they came to London to accompany the prophet to Jeruſalem, and ſome of them ſtill ſurvive in hopeleſs penury near the mad-houſe in which Brothers has ever ſince been confined.—We ſhould aſtoniſh our readers if we named ſome dupes of preſent delusion, not leſs reſpectable than poor Halhed, who, it will be remembered, exhorted the Houſe of Commons to leave the good things in Britain, and depart with him and Brothers for the Holy Land!

Captain Flinders has drawn up a ſtatement of his remarks on the magnetic powers of the needle, made during his voyage for examining New Holland, in the Inveſtigator. The obſervations contain the differences noticed at the binnacle, on changing the head of the ſhip from eaſt to weſt: alſo the reſult of obſervations recently made at Sheerneſs, Plymouth, and Portſmouth, in different ſhips of war, all of which vary materially from thoſe made by the Inveſtigator. In the voyages performed by Cook and Vancouver, the differences appear to have been nearly the ſame as in the ſhip Captain Flinders commanded; and alſo of a contrary nature in the two hemiſpheres.

TENTH
Calcutta Lottery
FOR 1814.

FIRST AND SECOND DAYS DRAWING.

PRIZES SICCA RUPEES 125.

Nos.	2403	2404	2411	2416	2419	2422
2423	2427	2430	2432	2433	2435	2438
2440	2448	2451	2455	2456	2459	2470
2475	2477	2479	2482	2484	2487	2488
2489	2490	2491	2499	4403	4408	4411
4414	4418	4430	4436	4439	4440	4446
4447	4449	4452	4453	4455	4458	4460
4462	4468	4471	4476	4477	4478	4484
4487	4489	4494	4495	5003	5005	5008
5009	5017	5018	5020	5021	5026	5037
5043	5044	5047	5054	5056	5057	5061
5063	5065	5078	5081	5083	5088.	

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1814.

No.	2037	a prize of	20,000
——	5004	- - - - - -	20,000
——	792	- - - - - -	5000
——	870	- - - - - -	1000
——	4869	- - - - - -	1000

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1814.

Nos. 146, 3109 Prizes of 20,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 3735, 69, 2441, Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 5002, Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2152, 471, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

FIFTH DAYS DRAWING.

No. 3[illegible] a Prizes of Sicca Rs. 5000
Nos. 661 & 4890 Prizes of Sicca Rs. 1000

On Tueſday laſt, the trial of Soobaram, a native, for perjury, came on before the Supreme Court. It appeared from the evidence that the priſoner, having been a Goomaſhta to one Lala Sookh Lal, ſubſcribed his name as witneſs to a will, which Lala Sookh Lal made in favor of his children, about three years ago. After the death of the latter, his widow filed a bill of ejectment againſt the children who inherited the property, and, during the trial of this cauſe in June laſt, the priſoner ſwore that the ſubſcription of his name to the will was not his own hand writing. The fact, however, was clearly proved on the preſent trial, and no other defence was ſet up by the priſoner, than that of ſickneſs at the time of witneſſing the deed to ſuch a degree as to be unconſcious of the tranſaction. No proof was brought in ſupport of this ſtatement, and a verdict of *guilty* was immediately returned by the Jury. The priſoner was ſentenced to be impriſoned for two years, to ſtand in the Pillory once in each year, and to pay a fine of 5 Rupees to the King.

We are indebted to the paper of yeſterday for the following letter from the Rewah territory, in continuation of what we have already tranſcribed from the ſame Journal:

"CAMP, LOWR; JAN. 5, 1814.

"Ruttun Sing, the Nyaghurree chief, has, at length, in obedience to the requiſition of the Superintendent of political affairs, joined

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Lieutenant Colonel Adams's camp. He arrived yesterday; and this circumstance, it is supposed, closes our operations in this quarter of the Rewah Jurisdiction. The detachment will move to-morrow to the South West, for the supposed purpose of selecting a spot within or contiguous to the western boundaries of the Rewah territory, for a cantonment, to command the adjacent passes of the second range or Kimoor hills. Several Ghurzees in this immediate proximity have been razed by the Pioneers."

"The Singranah district is controuled by five chiefs, whose possessions, (to the extent of 80 or 100 villages each) are subdivided into several Zemeendarees. Of these five chiefs, Unrood Sing of Mow only is denominated Rajah; an appellation, however, merely titular, being united with no authority nor any revenue beyond that which he derives from his own territory. He is in fact no more than 'primus inter pares.' The other chiefs are those of Oomree, Joudpoor and Gungee. From all of these, the Rewa Rajah, as liege-lord, levies an uncertain tribute once in every two years.

"At no great distance from Nyaghurree, are two cataracts; and similar falls are found throughout the whole extent of the range of hills bounding the northern limits of this country, of which, from the various itineraries collected by the Engineer officers, a tolerably correct delineation will now be obtained."

Madras Intelligence.

JANUARY 30th.

Yesterday afternoon the Packets for the Honorable Company's Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Wellington and Union, were finally closed.

PASSENGERS.

Per Princess Charlotte of Wales—Mrs. Charles Harris, Mrs. Snow, Madame Bounelle,—Colonel Bounelle, Prisoner of War,—Major Keates, 7th Regt. N. I. Capt. Read, H. M. 69th Regt. Capt. Emphier, H. M. 86th Regt. Lieut. Macpherson, H. M. 69th Regt. Ensign Campbell, 2d Bat. 5th Regt. N. I. Ensign A. Bell, 2d Regiment N. I. and Ensign Stuart, 13th Regiment N. I.—CHILDREN: Misses M. T. Harris, Ellen Maria Frith, Adrian Snow, Emma Snow, and Louisa Snow.—Masters Arthur Henry Harris, Charles Harris, Charles Harris Frith, Wm. Colebrooke, and Edward Snow.

Per Marquis Wellington.—Mrs. Richardson,—W. Tait, Esq. late Superintending Surgeon, Captain Nunn, H. M. 89th Regiment Captain, Charles-worth, 24th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant Haez, and Ensign Basche, Prisoners of War,—CHILDREN: Misses W. Jane Murray, and Augusta Murray.

Per Union.—Mrs. Stewart and Child, Mrs. Chrystie,—Lieutenant Caulfield, H. M. 86th Regiment Lieutenant Marr, 3d Regiment N. I, Lieutenant Ross, 10th Regiment Native Infantry Lieutenant Hadaway, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and Quarter Master Killegan, H. M. Royal Scots.

These Ships sailed this morning, under convoy of H. M. S. Procris.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

THIRD DAY.

MONDAY, *January* 24. 1814.

A Handicap Plate of £. 300 with 50 Pagodas Subscription each, to be added to the Plate free for all Arab Horses—Heats 3 miles,—Three Subscribers.

Mr. Brady's	G. A. H.	Little Pigeon	1 1
Mr. Wanley's	B. A. H.	Little Snap	2 2
Mr. Rose's	G. A. H.	Paddy O'Rafferty	3 3

Frist Heat 6m. 34s.
Second do. 6m. 45s.

ON THE SAME DAY.

A Subscription Purse of Pagodas 50 each for beaten Horses, one two mile heat—any Horse entered and not started, to pay Pagodas 5, besides the entrance money,—Four Subscribers.

Mr. Sewell's	G. A. H.	Ajax	3
Capt. Achilles'	G. A. H.	The Game Chicken	1
Mr. Wanley's	B. A. H.	Spider	2
Col. Fletcher's	B. A. H.	Candidate	4

The Heat won in 4m. 18s.

FROM THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

JANUARY 5, 1814.

The following Address has been presented by the Europeans and Burghers of Jaffnapatam.

TO

THE HON. WILLIAM COKE, ESQ.

Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature and Member of His Majesty's Council in Ceylon, &c. &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

We the Inhabitants of Jaffnapatam having learned with sincere concern your Lordship's intention to proceed to Europe, feel it our duty to avail ourselves of this opportunity of testifying to your Lordship our heartfelt regret at your approaching departure from us.

We beg leave to offer to your Lordship our most grateful acknowledgments, so justly merited by you, for the painful, laborious and indefatigable exertions which your Lordship has devoted throughout this extensive Province, in which corruption, vice, and abandonment of character have so long and eminently prevailed, to the discovery of truth, protection of innocence, the security of property, the punishment of guilt and the strict and impartial administration of justice in all its branches.

During the periods of your Lordship's residence in this province, we have noticed with feelings of the warmest satisfaction your humanity displayed on all occasions, and we shall long remember with sentiments of extreme pleasure the peculiar urbanity, attention, and civility which has marked your Lordship's demeanour indiscriminately towards all ranks and classes of people.

We most sincerely pray that God may bestow upon you, the choicest of his blessings and preserve your life for many years in the enjoyment of health and happiness, that your intended voyage to your native country may be safe, prosperous and expedatious, that you may be there restored with every agreeable sensation to all those that are dear to you, and lastly that our ardent hopes and wishes may be realized in your Lordship's speedy return to this Island, to the discharge of the important duties and the enjoyment of the highest honors of your profession, and to receive from us future testimonies of the unalterable esteem and respect with which we have now the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Honorable Sir,

Your Lordship's most faithful & obedient Servants Signed by the Principal Europeans and Burghers of Jaffnapatam.

To which his Lordship made the following reply.

COLOMBO, *November* 2, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honor of receiving your Letter dated the 30th of September last, together with an address from the Inhabitants of Jaffnapatam on the occasion of my intended departure from this Island to England.

I have now to request that you will have the goodness to communicate to the Gentlemen who have done me the honor to express themselves towards me in so flattering a manner, the answer to their address which I enclose herewith, at the same time allow me Gentlemen, to say, that I derive additional satisfaction from the selection which has been made by them and yourselves to convey to me their sentiments on this occasion.

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obliged humble Servant.

(Signed) W. COKE,

Puisne Justice.

TO GERRIT FRANKEND AND THOMAS NAGEL, ESQUIRES, &c. &c. &c.

COLOMBO, *November* 2, 1813

GENTLEMEN,

Although I hope that a due sense of the very responsible trust placed in my hands by His Majesty, will at all times be sufficient to excite in me a resolution to perform zealously and faithfully the various duties belonging to it, however arduous they at times may be, yet, Gentlemen, be assured, that I derive much internal satisfaction and pleasure, from the voluntary testimony which you have been pleased to afford in your address to me, that those efforts have not been altogether useless, or my anxious endeavours to promote the peace and prosperity of your Town and District, entirely thrown away.

Convinced as I am, that the presence of the Supreme Court has a strong and decisive influence in keeping down those violent and lawless bodies of men who continue to infest your District, and in repressing generally the commission of crimes, I cannot but lament that the urgency of my private affairs should compel me to absent myself from the station assigned to me by His Majesty, and thus delay for a time the accomplishment of those advantages which were expected justly to accrue from the establishment of the Court and the residence of the Judge in your District—That regret is however much diminished by a conviction, that in respect only of my not being personally present, the administration of Justice in the Northern Division of the Island will not in any way suffer, in all other respects it will have the benefit of greater experience, and learning than my own.

In the event of my return to this Country be assured, Gentlemen, that I shall renew with great pleasure my connection with your Province, and shall not cease to devote with the same zeal which has hitherto animated me, my time and attention to promote its tranquillity and happiness, and I entertain a fervent hope that the effect of an impartial and persevering Administration of Justice, aided by your own exertions in the same cause, will ultimately succeed in removing those causes which still impede the welfare of your valuable District and eventually re-establish within it, its ancient good order and prosperity.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful & obliged humble servant. (Signed) W. COKE,

Puisne Justice.

To the European and Burgher Inhabitants of the town and district of Jaffnapatam.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Dr. Roche has in the press, and will publish in a few days, an inquiry concerning the Author of Junius, in which the real writer of those celebrated Letters will now be made known, from internal, as well as from direct evidence.

Advices from Constantinople afford the prospect of an extensive trade with the Black Sea on the return of spring. The immense quantity of colonial produce and other merchandize accumulated at Malta, will through the same channel, find an abundant market.

A Society has just been established in London, composed of the most eminent freeholders of this county, for the relief and assistance of distressed Yorkshiremen in London. The Lord Mayor of York, the Hon. H. Lascelles, Sir M. Sykes, and other opulent characters, are giving it their most spirited support.

Since the 21st of January the following variations have occurred in the price of fine gold and silver:—

February	8,	fine gold fell	2s. per ounce.
	25,	ditto	5s. ditto.
March	5,	ditto rose	2s. ditto.
	8,	fine gold rose	2s, ditto.
	13,	ditto	2s. ditto.
April	19,	ditto fell	3s, ditto.

Silver rose two pence per ounce on the 24th of March.

The price now charged by the London refiners is, Fine gold 5l. 8s. 0d, per ounce.

Fine silver 0l. 7s. 6d. ditto

Comparative view of the present prices and dividends of the public Bank Stocks of the three kingdoms.

	LAST PRICE.	DIVIDENDS.
Bank of England - -	220	10 per cent.
—— of Ireland - - -	194	10
—— of Scotland - -	141	8
Royal Bank of Scotland	191	8
British Linen Co. - -	291	8

Besides payment of the Property Tax.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.

The following circumstance is as true as it is remarkable: Some months ago, two gentlemen who had been left executors to the will of a friend, on examining the property found a scrap of paper, on which was written, "seven hundred Pounds in Till." This they took in a literal sense, and examined all his apartments carefully, but in vain. They sold his collection of books to a bookseller near the Mews, and paid his legacies in progression. The singularty of this circumstance occasioned them frequently to converse about it, and they recollected among the books sold (which had taken place upwards of seven weeks before) there was a Folio-edition of Tillotson's Sermons. The probability of this being what was alluded to by the word "Till" on the piece of paper, made one of them immediately wait upon the bookseller who had purchased the books, and ask him if he had the edition of Tiliotson, which had been among the books sold to him; on his reply in the affirmative, and the books being handed down, the gentleman immediately purchased them, and, on carefully examining the leaves, found bank notes singly dispersed in various places in the volumes, to the amount of seven hundred pounds! But what is perhaps no less remarkable than the preceding, the bookseller informed him, that a gentleman at Cambridge, reading in his catalogue, of this edition to be sold, had writen to him, and desired it might be sent to Cambridge; which was accordingly done; but the books not answering the gentleman's expectations, they had been returned, and had been in the bookseller's shop till the period of this singular discovery.

In the absence of interesting political intelligence and home news, we have given in the succeeding columns a more full account of a trial for the murder of a native than it will on first view appear to the generality of our readres to deserve. It is true that the affray in which the deceased received his mortal would, differed litle from common drunken broils except in the fatal consequences which followed it; yet ought a review of its dreadful result to make a deep impression on the thoughtless and unwary, who from a foolish notion of the eclat gained in a row, frequently engage in such midnight exploits, as would make them shudder did they reflect on their possible termination.

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday 14*th*.—This day Richard Storey, John Peterson, and Ernest Powell, were brought to the bar, and tried for the murder of Ramzan Chokedar who on the night of the 19th November last, received on his head a wound of which he died; and for aiding and abetting in the said murder. The indictment consisted of two counts which differed from each other only, by the first stating that the injury was inflicted by a blow from a brickbat, while in the second it was ascribed to a stroke from a stick. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and the trial began with an address from the Advocate General to the Jury, in which after clearly describing the facts alleged to have given rise to the prosecution, he explained the law as applicable to the various views they might take of the case. After hearing the evidence, should they be of opinion that any one or all of the prisoners had killed the deceased, knowing him to be a constable in the discharge of his duty, then they could only, consistenly with their oath, find a verdict of guilty of murder against all, or such of them as had abetted in so killing him. If again, they should find that only one of the prisoners struck the deceased, knowing him at the time to be a police officer, while the others joined in the affray and assisted without being acquainted with the capacity in which the deceased was then they would find the former only guilty of murder; and the latter of manslaughter. There was a third view of the case: supposing that all the prisoners aided in the riot in which the deceased met with his death, and they were all ignorant of his being a police officer then would they find them guilty of manslaughter only. The first witness examined was Kunhya Ghos—a Butterman, living opposite to the house of Mr. Hare, watch-maker He remembered that on the night of the 6th of Ughron last, corresponding to that of 19th November, between the hours of 11 and 12, while he was sitting in his house and eating with his friends, he heard a noise, and saw several Europeans collected before his door. One of those was the prisoner Storey, who alone entered the veranda, and vociferously called for water. On this being given to him, he put the vessel to his lips, and then threw it at the Butterman's head—the family were much alarmed, and in a supplicating manner begged him to retire; but all their entreaties appeared only to irritate him further—he with his hands and feet broke their water and milk pots, and having struck the witness, threw him down. He seemed to be intoxicated, but could stand and walk with both being supported. During this time, the persons at the door, although they had accompanied Storey, did not assist him in his violent proceedings, but rather appeared anxious that he should desist, beckoning him to retire. This he at last did and the witness slipping out, crept along the Church Yard wall, and gave intimation of the disturbance to the Tehandar of the Chandpaul Ghaut. He was by him desired to call the Town Guard, and on his return saw the prisoners Storey and Peterson, throwing brickbats near Mr. Colvin's Ghaut.—Ragonath Singh was

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next called He depoſed that on the ſame night, and at nearly the ſame hour as ſtated by the former witneſs while he was on his duty as Durwan at Mr. Hare's houſe, he was alarmed by a loud noiſe. He went out and ſaw the priſoner Storey, kicking at Mr. Hare's door ſo violently as to threaten breaking i — n his interference, Storey, aſſiſted by ſeveral other Europeans, beat and threw him down, ſtruggled violently with him and at laſt, after retiring, again returning and repeating their violence, went away very merry, and laughing loudly. He followed them in the direction of the Mint, and when he had got near it, again attracted their notice, and was a third time maltreated. He at length got home, and did not ſee the priſoners again until he had gone to the Kutcha Foodie Ghaut, where he ſaw Storey and Peterſon throwing brick bats.

Moohummud Punah Oola, Thanadar at Chandpal Ghaut, was then ſworn. About midnight of the day in which Ramzan was wounded, he was called by Kunhya Ghos, who told him that ſome Europeans were making a great riot—he, accompanied by his Naib, Akram Oola and the deceaſed, went in the direction pointed out to him. He had got nearly as far as the Kucha Goodie (Mr. Colvin's) Ghaut, when he perceived three Europeans ſitting aſtride on Moohummud Jan, an old Chokedar of the witneſs's Thana. Witneſs ordered his Naib to call the aid of the Town Guard, and went up to the place where the Europeans were a ſtride on Moohummud Jan. He then ſaw Storey, Peterſon, and a ſtout man, not preſent now. He ſeized Storey, told him he was Thanadar, and aſked him why he diſgraced him in this ſhameful manner. Peterſon and the other retired, but Storey would not deſiſt, and he had not force enough to haul him off. After much ſtruggling, he was obliged to ſtand aloof. The riot continued; Storey, Peterſon, and the third European began to throw brickbats, firſt from above, and when the heaps there were exhauſted, from below near the edge of the water, where a quantity of vitrified bricks were lying. It was the evening preceding a market day, and many people were waiting for boats on the river's ſide. Witneſs called for their aſſiſtance, but they ſoon became frightened and diſperſed. Storey about this time, went up to the veranda of Mr. Daviſon's houſe, and attacked one of the bearers; the door of the houſe was ſhut to prevent his entrance, and he began to pelt brickbats at a bamboo frame, which he at laſt broke through. This rioting and throwing of brickbats continued a conſiderable time: At length Mr. Hare came up, and with the aſſiſtance of his ſervants ſeized on Storey. Bricks were thrown at Mr. Hare alſo. The witneſs ſeeing this, cried in deſpair to Ramzan, "you ſee they do not ſpare the gentleman, how ſhould they ſpare us—go for the Town Guard immediately." Witneſs was by this time exhauſted, and ſat down at Mr. Larkins' door. Storey having eſcaped from the cuſtody of the Chokedars, had juſt before this ruſhed up to the place where the Europeans were ſtanding near Mr. Vrignon's houſe. It was neceſſary for Ramzan to paſs by them in his way to the Guard Room. He had not proceeded above twenty yards when the witneſs heard a blow of a ſtick, and a noiſe of a man falling. He roſe, ran to the place where the Europeans were, and ſaw Storey with a ſtick in this hand. With it Storey ſtruck the witneſs on the head violently. His head was pretty well ſecured from injury by a turban, ſeveral folds of cloth and a cover cloth; but he feels to this day the effects of the blow,—witneſs ſeized hold of the ſtick, and found that it was one belonging to Moohummud Jan, which Ramzan had that night, in his preſence taken with him, on their being called by Kunhya Ghos. Witneſs was at that time unable to ſnatch away the ſtick, and to ſave himſelf made a great ſpring. The Town Guard came, Storey ran into the river, was there ſeized by the Police Boatmen, and ſecured by Mr. Welſh, the Police Serjeant. The ſtick was next morning brought by a ſervant of Mr. Hare to the Thanadar's Chokee. Witneſs before the Town Guard came up, heard Urzan, the brother of Ramzan, call out "my brother is murdered." He ſaw Ramzan ſeveral times afterwards and knows that he is dead. Akram Oola was next examined; but as no new particulars were diſcloſed by his evidence which as far as it went, correſponded with that of the Thanadar, we will not record it, Jubar Singh depoſed, that early in the morning of the 20th, he was with another perſon ſent by his maſter, Mr. Hare, to look for his keys which he had loſt; that in ſearching for them, his companion found in a ſewer, near Colvin's Ghauts, a ſtick, the ſame which had been ſworn to, as having in the night of the affray been in Ramzan's poſſeſſion—Dr. Shoolbred depoſed that the deceaſed was on the morning of the 20th, brought to the Native Hoſpital. He had a contuſed wound on the left temple; the ſcalp was cut through, and the ſkull fractured to a conſiderable extent, the wound had ſuch an appearance as might have been produced by a blow from a ſtick or brick bat, or by a fall. The man was conſuſed, but not inſenſible. The uſual remedies were employed. The wound never healed kindly, and the man grew worſe, till the 9th of December, when he was ſo ill as to require being trepanned. He was much relieved by the operation, and did well during ten or twelve days. After that he got gradually worſe until he died on the 30th.—Witneſs has no doubt that the patient died from the injury which produced the wound.

William Felleſted, Boatſwain of the Union Eaſt Indiaman depoſed,—that he knows the priſoner Powell, who is fourth Officer of the Hon. Company's ſhip Batavia. On the 19th of November laſt left his ſhip betwixt 8 and 9 o'clock at night; was on his way returning to his ſhip betwixt 10 and 11 o'clock, when as he approached the Ghaut he heard the cry of murder, from ſome Europeans or perſons ſpeaking Engliſh, and ſaw a number of people collected in a mob near the corner of the Church yard. Powell came running up to him and aſking him if he was not Boatſwain of the Union, begged the loan of the ſtick that he had in his hand, which witneſs refuſed. Powell then begged of witneſs to aſſiſt him in releaſing one of his ſhip's company who had fallen into the hands of the Chokydars. With this requeſt alſo the witneſs refuſed to comply, and Powell left him. Witneſs then ſaw a Gentleman in a light colored dreſs ſtruggling with a ſailor. The Gentleman told Mr. Powell, "this man has got my ſtick, I wiſh to get it from him" Mr. P. wreſted the ſtick from the Seaman's hand & gave it to the Gentleman. Afterwards ſaw Mr. Powell with 5 or 6 Sailors at the foot of the Ghaut, and heard him hail the Batavia—one of the Sailors ſtanding by him hailed alſo and called out, "ſend half a dozen of our brave ſhip's company aſhore." Heard no anſwer from the ſhip and the men ran up the Ghaut again. By that time the Serjeant of Police had arrived with a guard of Sepoy's, and ſhortly after Story was taken into cuſtody.

Mr. David Hare, Watch maker, recolleſts having ſeen the three priſoners at the Bar on the night of the 19th November laſt. Mr. Hare was returning home from the Fort, when he was told by his durwan that ſome Europeans had been beating him, and the other ſervants, and that they had gone in the direction of Mr. Colvin's Ghaut. Mr. Hare then proceeded towards the Ghaut, and about half way met ſome of his own ſervants, and one or two Chokeydars, who ſaid ſome Europeans were committing murder, and had been beating and maltreating them very much. On advancing ſaw a mob, and ſix or eight Europeans collected together. Mr. Hare went up to them, and demanded of them why they had beat his ſervants He received no diſtinct anſwer, but Chokeydar pointed out Storey as the moſt active in the diſturbance. Mr. Hare ſeized him, and delivered him over to the cuſtody of the Chokeydars, and ſome of his own Burkhundaſes. Mr. Hare then went towards the Ghaut, but had not quitted Storey above three or four minutes, when he ſaw him again running towards the place where the other Europeans ſtood. Witneſs then attempted to ſecure him a ſecond time, but the priſoner tripped up his heels and threw him under, wreſting at the ſame time a ſtick from witneſs's hands. While he was ſtill on the ground, Powell came running up and ſaid to Storey "you muſt not hurt Mr. Hare, he is an European, but I'll be d——d if any black fellow ſhall touch my ſhip-mates." The ſeamen then ſeemed to make a general attack on all the natives that came within their reach, crying out, "d——n him, he is a Chokeydar, knock him down." Witneſs could not ſay that he could diſtinguiſh the priſoners as particularly active to this aſſault. The night was very dark, and he cannot certainly ſay that he ſaw more than one man knocked down, but thinks there were two or three brought to the ground.

After this ſcuffle and juſt before the arrival of the Serjeant, with the Guard, Mr. Hare got back his ſtick from Storey, by Powell's interference. Powell had a ſmall walking cane, but Peterſon had no weapon of any kind in his hand. Saw no ſtick like that produced in Court in the poſſeſſion of any of the priſoners. Witneſs did not ſee Storey ſtriking any one with his ſtick, nor does he recollect that the Thannadar told him he had received a blow

Serjeant Welſh, of the Town Guard, ſwore, that after his arrival at that Ghaut with the Sepoys brick-bats were thrown at him from the direction in which he ſaw Storey ſtanding, when he ran down the Ghaut to ſeize him.

The Thannadar did not complain to the witneſs of having himſelf received any blow; nor did he point out to him any individual as more riotous than the reſt, but ſaid all were alike concerned in the diſturbance.

The Priſoners were then called upon by the Court to ſtate any thing they might have to ſay in their own defence.

Mr. Powell ſaid he was not preſent when the riot commenced, nor did he know any thing of it till he came to the Ghaut, when he ſaw 5 or 6 of the crew of his own ſhip. He hailed the ſhip for a boat and carried them all on board except Storey, who was taken into cuſtody.

Storey declined ſaying any thing in his own defence.

Peterſon had nothing to offer but a ſolemn declaration of his own innocence, on which, and the mercy of his Lordſhip and the Jury, he relied for his acquittal.

The Counſel for the priſoners then called upon Mr Robert Lucas, Chief Officer of the Batavia, to ſpeak as to the character of Storey and Peterſon. Mr. Lucas depoſed that Storey conducted himſelf during the voyage from England as a ſteady, ſober, and humane man, and as an attentive ſervant, and that he had never reaſon to conſider him otherwiſe than as a good natured man—Peterſon was a quiet, well behaved man, and a good ſeaman, and always appeared a good tempered man.

Mr. Lewin, Counſel for the priſoners then offered, with their Lordſhips' permiſſion, to produce in Court a paper, for which he was indebted to the liberality and candor of the Counſel for the proſecution; and which contained a declaration made by the deceaſed, in preſence of a clerk of the Police Office. The Court refuſed to admit any ſuch document as evidence, or to have it even read in Court, until it was explained that the paper in queſtion contained minutes of a converſation with the deceaſed, held in preſence of the priſoners; who were carried to the Native Hoſpital where the deceaſed was then lying, for the expreſs purpoſe of hearing what paſſed. The Court then permitted the Counſel for the priſoners to call on John Teyn, who depoſed that by order of Mr. Martyn the Magiſtrate, he went with the priſoners on the 10th of December laſt, to the Native Hoſpital, where he ſaw the deceaſed, and that he put certain queſtions to him reſpecting the priſoners of the anſwers to which the paper in the hands of Mr. Lewin contained the ſubſtance. Mr. Lewin proceeding to enquire of the witneſs what were the particulars of thoſe queſtions and anſwers, when the Counſel for the proſecution objected that it was firſt incumbent on Mr. Lewin to prove that at the time of the alleged converſation, the deceaſed was aware of his being in a dangerous ſituation. This objection was however over-ruled by the Court, and Teyn went on to ſtate that though the deceaſed appeared to be in great pain and was very impatient under his examination, his anſwers to the different queſtions put to him by the witneſs were, for ſome time, quite diſtinct and rational. The deceaſed when desired to ſay if he recogniſed any of the priſoners as the man who gave the fatal blow, ſaid he was not amongſt them; that he ſhould recognize him certainly if he ſaw him, and that he was a ſtout tall man, dreſſed in white. The witneſs afterwards aſked the deceaſed how he had been carried to the Hoſpital, when he replied, in a boat; on which no further queſtions were put by witneſs.

Sir William Borroughs then proceeded to ſum up the evidence, and to explain to the Jury the particular parts of the depoſitions which applied to the Law of the caſe.

There could be no doubt that if a number of perſons combined in the execution of any unlawful act, ſuch as reſiſtance to Peace Officers in the diſcharge of their duty, if in ſuch reſiſtance a fatal blow were given to one of thoſe Peace-officers, the Law declared all the individuals who ſo combined to be guilty of Murder. It was for the Jury to determine from the evidence which was before them whether firſt, the priſoners, or any of them, combined to reſiſt the Chokeydars, and ſecondly, whether they were aware that thoſe whom they reſiſted were in the character of Officers of the Peace. The Jury muſt not conſider the circumſtance of intoxication as any apology for the conduct of the priſoners, whoſe brutal and wanton outrages, the learned Judge offered many impreſſive and ſuitable remarks. Neither could they at all admit as affecting the guilt of Storey and Peterſon, the evidence that had been given of their former reſpectable characters. It appeared from the evidence of the Thannadar, that before the fatal blow was given, he told Storey that he was a Thannadar. It was for the Jury to conſider whether it was poſsible that the priſoner knew ſo little of the native language as not to underſtand theſe words, and that when after Mr. Hare came up, the whole ſet of Europeans acting in a body did not underſtand the words which were uſed by one or more of their number, "d——n him knock him down, he is a Chokyday."

In one point there appeared ſome inconſiſtency betwixt the evidence of two of the witneſſes, which however did not go to impeach by any means the general credibility of the teſtimony of either.

The Thannadar declared that he knew the ſtick now produced in Court to be that with which the priſoner Storey had given him the blow in the head. Now it appears from Mr. Hare's evidence, that Storey wreſted his ſtick from him at a period prior to that in which the blow was given that proved fatal to the deceaſed, and that this ſame ſtick was not again returned to Mr. Hare until after that event. Conſequently the weapon with which the Thannadar was ſtruck could have been no other than Mr. Hare's.

The learned Judge then went on to expatiate on other important points of the evidence, which we regret our limits do not permit us to detail.—Before the Jury retired, Storey begged to be heard. On permiſſion being granted, he declared, that he had never been in any part of India till within a few days before the occurrence of the fatal accident, which had been the occaſion of bringing him before their Lordſhips and the Jury, in his preſent ſituation.—He ſtated that this was Peterſon's caſe as well as his own, and he could ſolemnly aver that on the evening of the riot, he was abſolutely ignorant of the meaning of the words Thannadar and Chokeydar.

Sometime after the Jury had withdrawn, the Court was adjourned forthwith to the houſe of his Lordſhip the Chief Juſtice—when about 11 o'clock P. M. a verdict was brought in, finding Storey guilty of manſlaughter, and acquitting Peterſon and Powell.

On Saturday the priſoners were brought up for judgment. The Chief Juſtice in a ſpeech abounding with wholeſome admonition, expatiated on the depravity and heinouſneſs of Storey's conduct, and on the criminal neglect of duty apparent in Powell's actions of that night. He warned Peterſon to take a leſſon from the ſituation in which the heedleſſneſs of youth, and the evil example of perſons more ill diſpoſed than himſelf, had now placed him. He hoped that all men in ſimilar rank with them would learn from the preſent trial, to conduct themſelves with more decency, and to dread that puniſhment which the law never withholds from thoſe who do not act in conformity with its dictates. Peterſon and Powell were then diſcharged, and Storey ſentenced to a year's impriſonment, and a fine of five rupees.

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